

# Current Status of Advanced Nuclear Reactors

NC Energy Policy Council

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Nuclear Energy Institute

August 18, 2021



# Agenda



Technology



Projects



Cost/Value Proposition



Regulatory

# Current State

- Over 60 new technologies being actively developed by private sector
- DOE funding 12 different designs, >\$5B over 7 years
  - 3 Demonstration Plants
  - 9 Technology Development
- U.S. utilities evaluating nuclear in IRPs
- Growing interest in conversion of coal power sites to nuclear
- Continued strong support in Congress

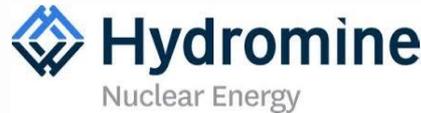


# Technology

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# Technology Developers\*



\* = partial list

# Types of Advanced Reactors

Range of sizes and features to meet diverse market needs

Micro Reactors  
( $< 20\text{MW}$ )



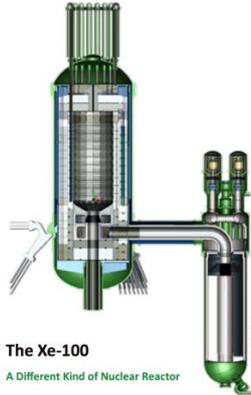
Oklo (shown)  
Approximately a dozen in development

LWR SMRs  
 $< 300\text{MW}$



NuScale (shown)  
GEH X-300  
Holtec SMR-160

High Temp  
Gas Reactors



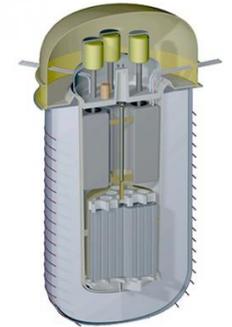
The Xe-100  
A Different Kind of Nuclear Reactor  
X-energy (shown)  
Several in development

Liquid Metal Reactors



TerraPower Sodium (shown)  
Several in development

Molten Salt Reactors



Terrestrial (shown)  
Several in development

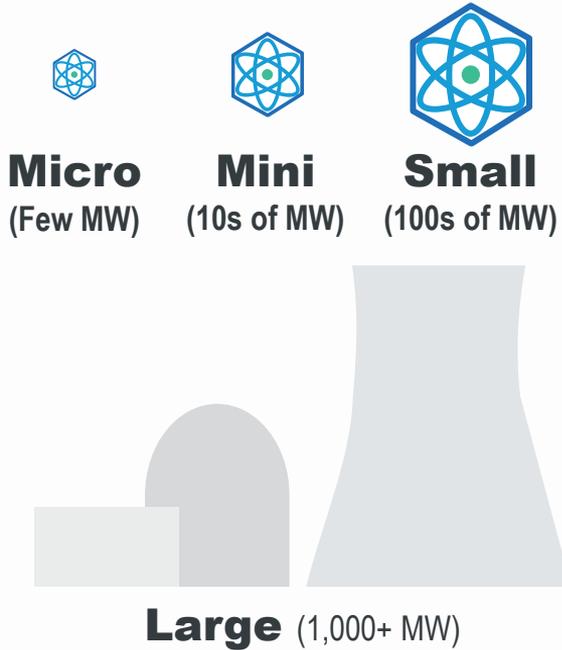
Non-Water Cooled

Most  $< 300\text{MW}$ , some as large as  $1,000\text{MW}$

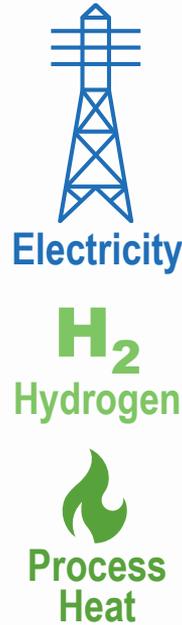


# Advanced Nuclear Versatility

## Spectrum of Sizes/Options



## Variety of Outputs



## Multitude of Uses





# Projects

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# Current State – DOE Demonstrations\*

Planned to be online in late 2020s:

Developer	Technology	Utility	Location	Size
NuScale	Integral PWR	UAMPS	Idaho	6 @ 77MW
TerraPower & GE-Hitachi	Liquid Sodium	Pacific Corp.	Wyoming	345 - 500MW w/thermal storage
X-energy	High Temperature Gas	Energy Northwest	Washington	4 @ 80MW

\* = does not include non-commercial demonstrations



# Current State – Other Demonstrations\*

Planned to be online in late 2020s:

Developer	Technology	Utility / Owner	Location	Size
TBD (GEH, X-energy, or Terrestrial)	SMR	OPG	Ontario, Canada	TBD
Oklo	Micro Reactor	Oklo	Idaho	1.5 MW
Ultra Safe Nuclear Corp.	Micro Reactor	Global First (w/ OPG)	Chalk River, Canada	5 MW
TBD (X-energy or BWXT)	Mobile Micro Reactor	Department of Defense	Idaho	TBD
TBD	Micro Reactor	Department of Defense	Alaska	TBD

\* = does not include non-commercial demonstrations



# Utility and State Interest

State	Legislative Action	Utility Action
Alaska	Bills introduced to repeal voter approval to site	Interest in micros for mining/DoD
Arizona		Utility interest in 25 MWe of UAMPS/NuScale
Idaho	Tax incentives passed	Host of UAMPS/NuScale SMR
Montana	Passed bill to study coal to SMR Repealed voter approval to site	Northwest Energy interested in coal to nuclear
Nebraska	Passed bill on SMR tax incentives	
North Carolina	Passed bill paying for ESP	Duke Energy includes SMRs in IRP
Virginia	Nuclear Energy Strategic Plan Clean energy standard including nuclear	Dominion includes SMRs in IRP
Washington	Clean energy standard including nuclear	Energy Northwest with X-energy demo Grant County PUD MOU with X-energy and NuScale
Wyoming		Rocky Mt. Power siting for Terrapower demo



# Coal to Nuclear Transition

- Coal power plant shutdowns can be devastating to local communities
- Transition to a small modular reactor (SMR) can provide carbon-free replacement power while:
  - Capitalizing on existing infrastructure,
  - Saving jobs, and
  - Supporting communities
- Pursuing policy actions to encourage coal to nuclear

# Cost/Value Proposition

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# Current State – Affordability

SMALL



INHERENTLY  
SAFE



**COST-  
COMPETITIVE**

SIMPLER

- Inherent Safety
- Less Equipment
- Smaller Facility
- Regulatory Efficiency

READILY  
AVAILABLE  
EQUIPMENT

- Off-the-shelf Equipment
- Proven Performance

FACTORY-  
BUILT

- 60-80% of Equipment
- U.S. Supply Chain Growth

FASTER  
CONSTRUCTION

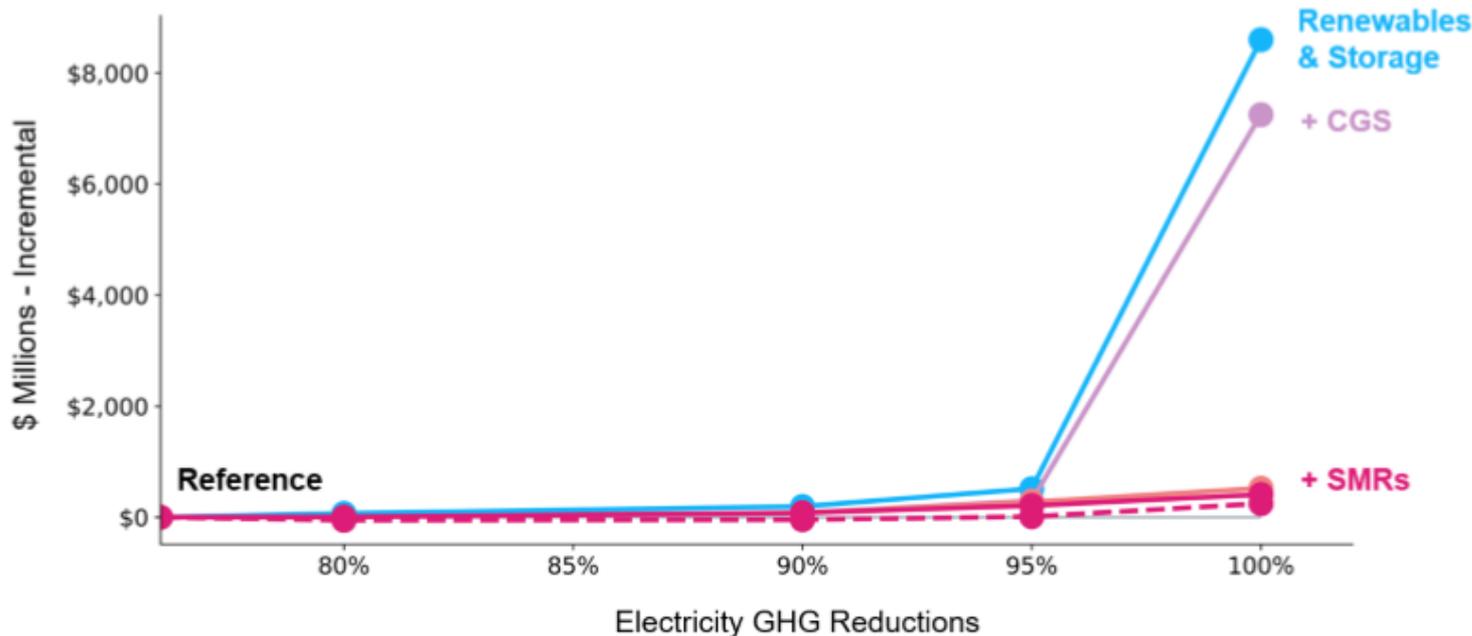
- Smaller Structures
- Assembly vs. Construction
- Modern Construction Methods

IMPROVED  
PERFORMANCE

- Higher Thermal Efficiency
- Design and Construction Best Practices
- Operational Excellence



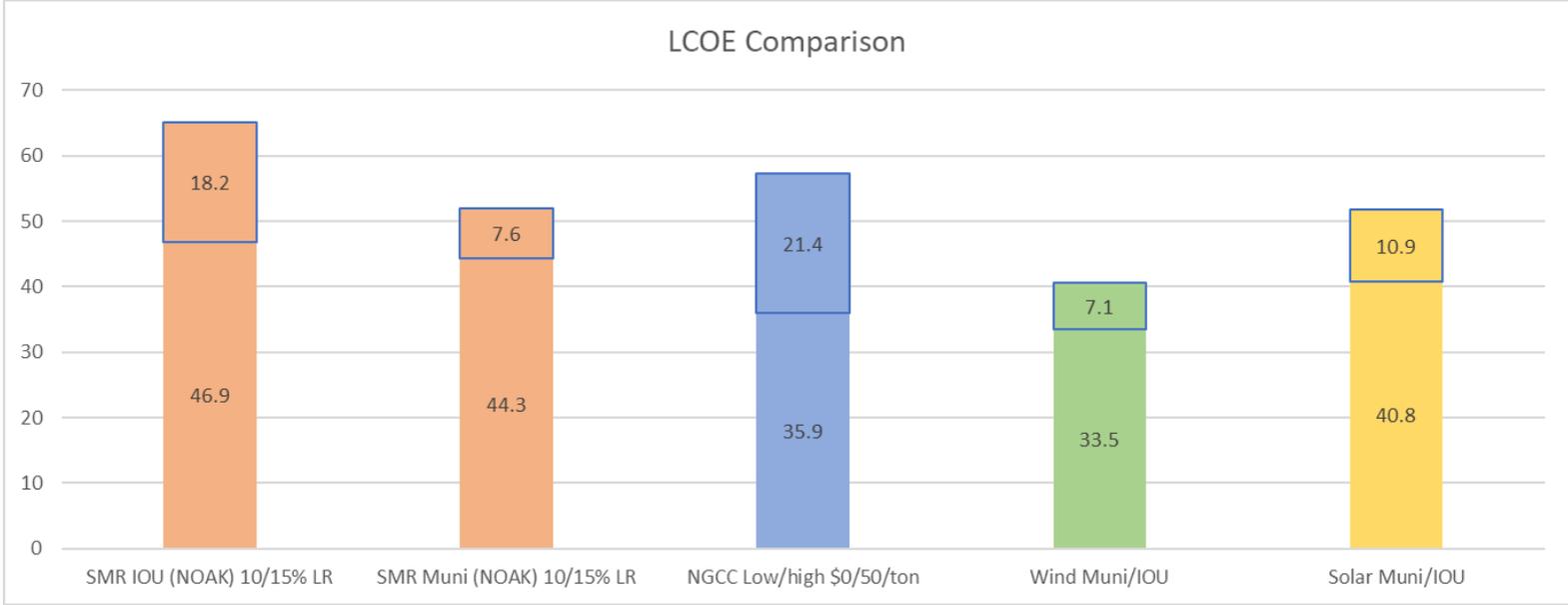
# Clean, Reliable and Affordable Electricity Portfolios



**Figure 4: GHG abatement costs. The y-axis represents the incremental cost of each scenario compared to a Reference case that does not apply an emissions constraint.**



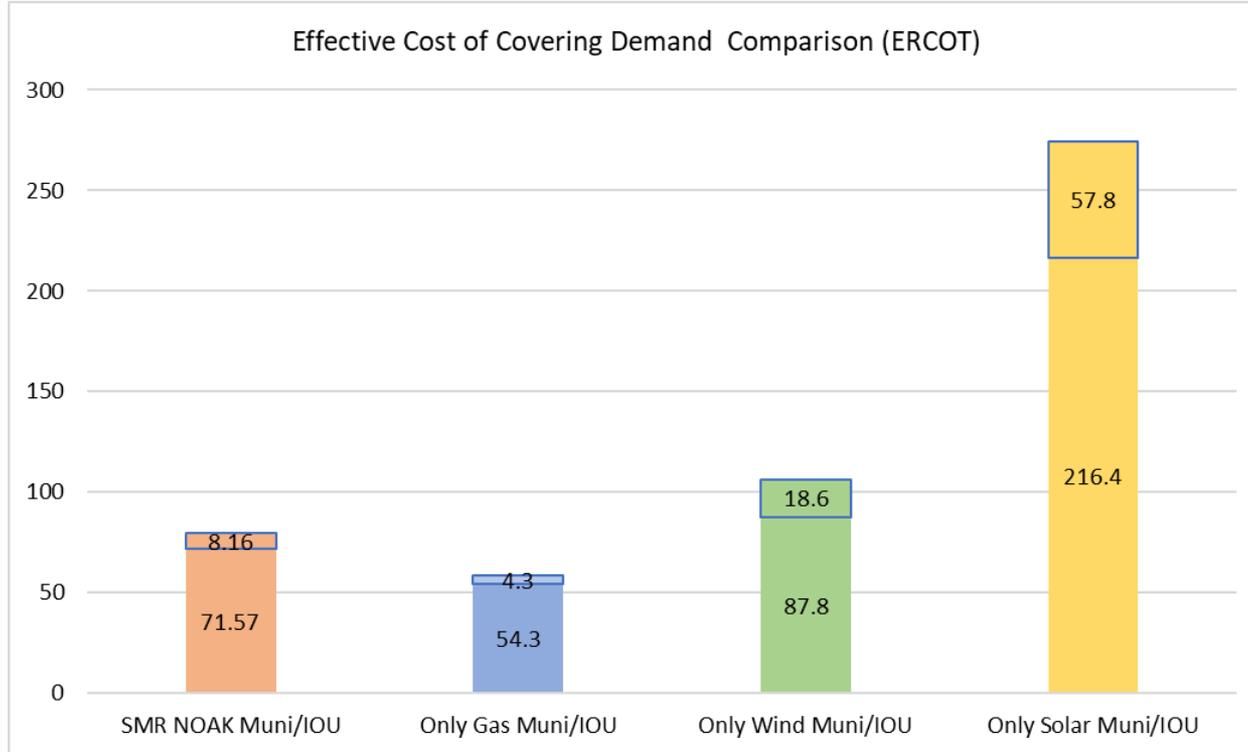
# Advanced Reactor Cost Competitiveness in Electric Markets



From SMR Start Report on SMR Economics: <http://smrstart.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/SMR-Start-Economic-Analysis-2021-APPROVED-2021-03-22.pdf>



# Considering system reliability needs makes nuclear even more affordable





# Government Deployment Support

- Valuing all carbon-free sources of energy
- State Programs
  - Tax incentives (e.g., property)
  - Advanced cost recovery
  - Infrastructure
- Federal Programs
  - Cost-share
  - Tax Credits (e.g., Production)
  - Loan Guarantees
  - Federal Power Purchase Agreements



<http://smrstart.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/SMR-Start-State-Options-for-New-Nuclear-Approved-2017-06-26.pdf>  
<http://smrstart.org/policy-statement/>



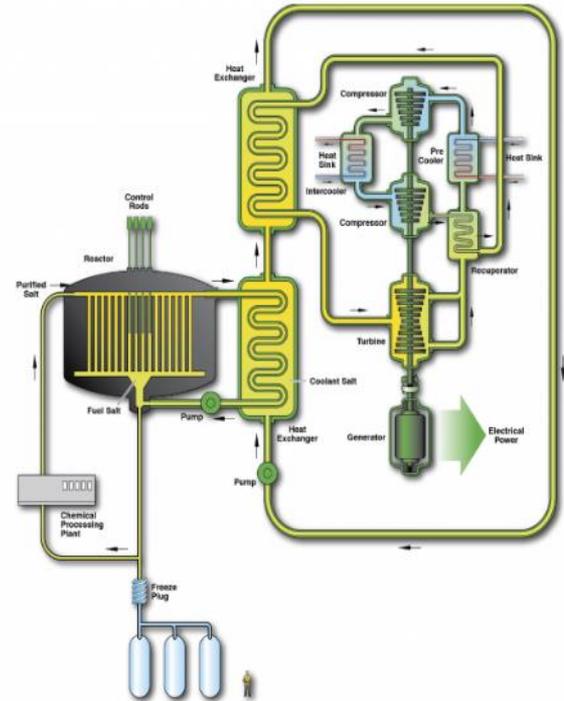
# Regulatory

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# NRC Applications and Pre-Application

- NuScale – Light-water SMR
- Oklo Aurora – micro-reactor
- GEH BWRX-300 – Light-water SMR
- General Atomics EM2 – gas cooled fast reactor
- Holtec SMR-160 – Light-water SMR
- Kairos Power – salt cooled with TRISO fuel
- Terrestrial Energy – molten salt reactor
- TerraPower – Sodium
- TerraPower – molten chloride fast reactor
- Westinghouse – micro-reactor
- X-energy XE-100 – high-temperature gas reactor



Information above from NRC as of Aug 16, 2021



# Advanced Reactor Safety

Building upon a strong safety record

- Operating fleet: one of the safest industrial working environments
  - Strong-Independent Regulator, Built tough, Operational Performance
- Enhancing safety for advanced reactors\*

## Inherent Safety Features

- Rely on physics
  - Natural circulation
  - Gravity
- Below grade
- Higher melting points
- Atmospheric pressure

## Reduce Risks

- Smaller source terms
- Minimize potential for accidents
- Mitigate consequences

## Emergency Response

- Maintain safety without the need for
  - Power
  - Additional coolant
  - Human actions
- Emergency planning

\*Features vary by design



# Regulatory Priorities

- Streamlining the regulatory process
  - Timely and efficient NRC safety reviews
  - Environmental reviews
- Resolving key technical and policy issues
  - Emergency planning zones
  - Physical security
  - Population criteria for siting
- Modern and efficient regulatory framework
  - Risk-informed licensing approaches
  - Technology-inclusive rulemaking

# Top-Line Summary

- Tangible movement to multiple initial demonstrations in 2020s
- Federal and state policies evolving in right direction
- Regulatory and licensing activities are progressing
- Increasing customer interest in deployments around 2030

Spectrum of technologies available  
for deployment in 2030s

# DISCUSSION



The logo for CLEARPATH features the word in a bold, sans-serif font. 'CLEAR' is in blue and 'PATH' is in red. Below the text are two horizontal lines: a top blue line and a bottom red line. Both lines start on the left, drop down at an angle, and then continue horizontally to the right, ending in arrowheads. The blue line is slightly above the red line.

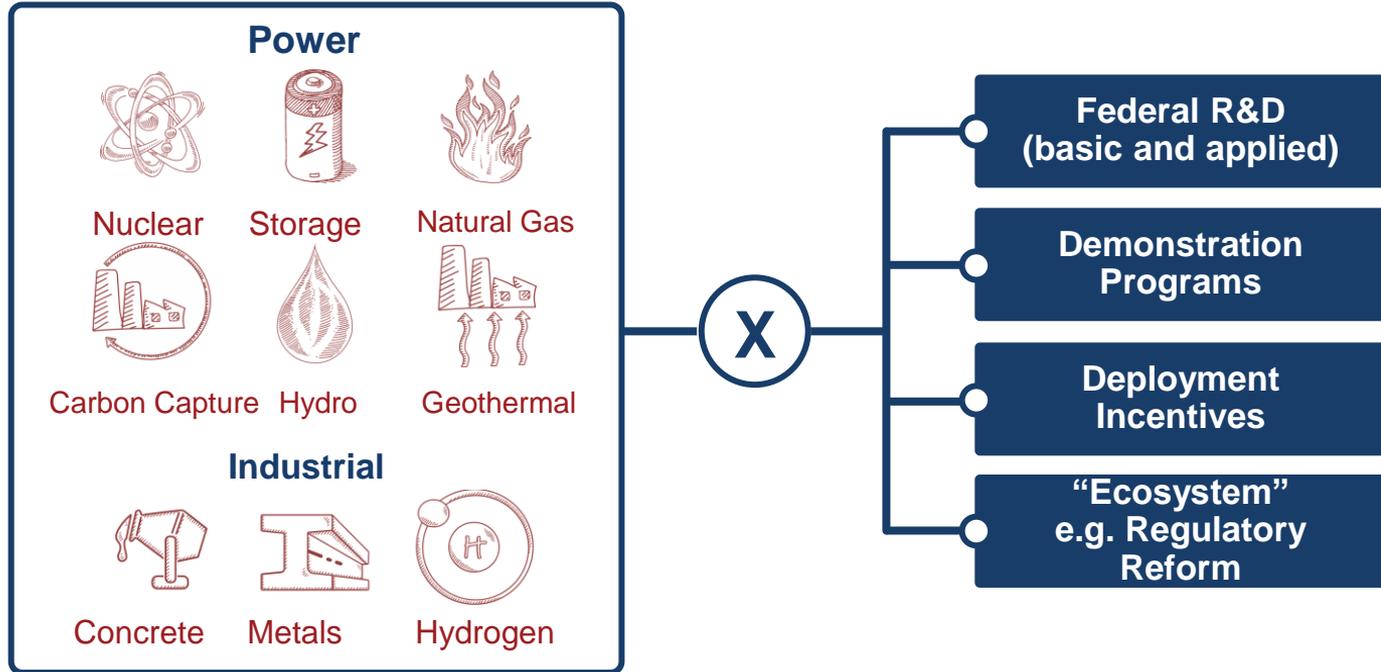
# CLEARPATH

## **NC Energy Policy Council: Advanced Nuclear**

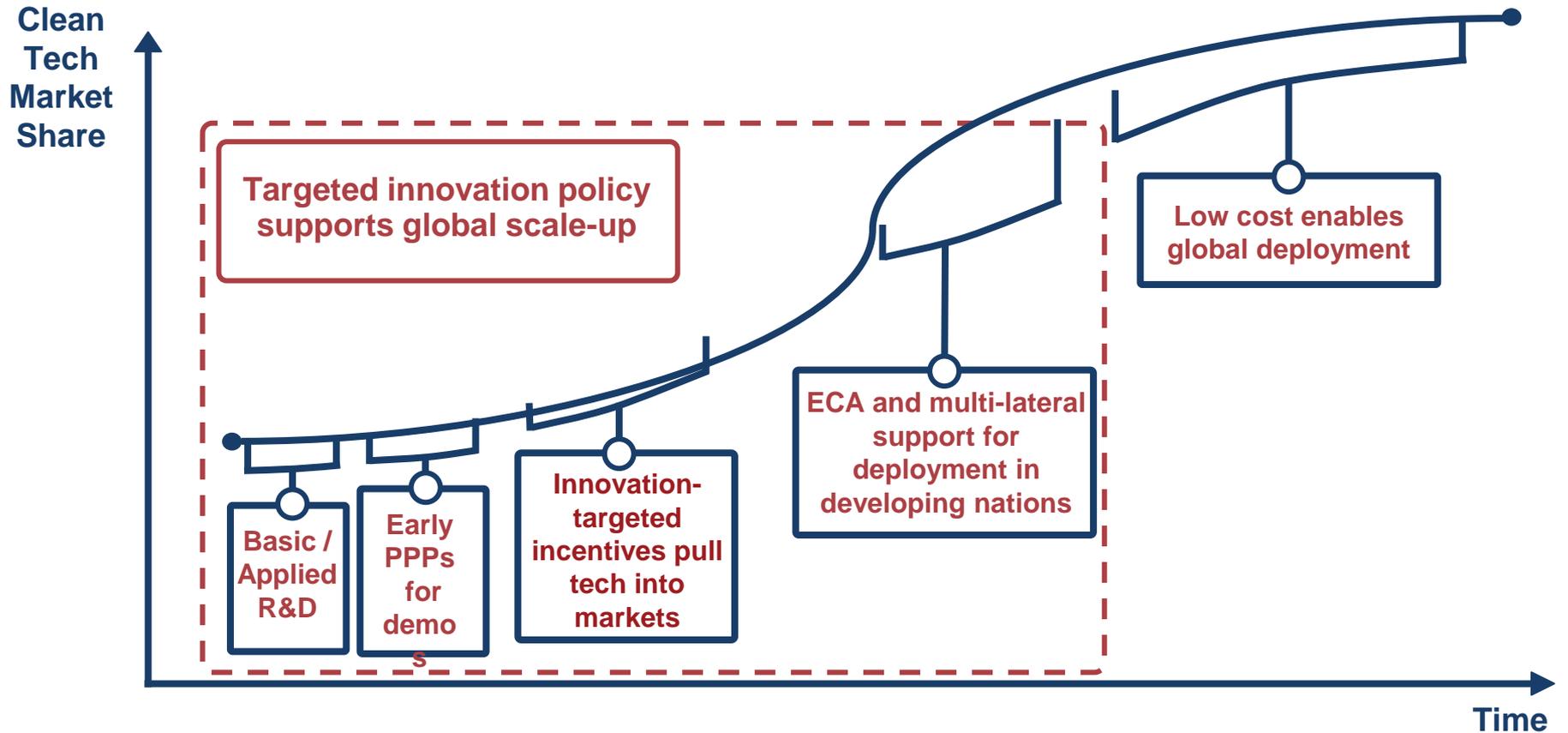
**Spencer Nelson**  
**Senior Research Director**  
nelson@clearpath.org  
August 18, 2021

# CLEARPATH

## Key technologies and policy areas



# From gas to solar, cheap clean technology has received public policy support to move it up the the global “S curve”



# U.S. Nuclear Landscape

- What was in the Energy Act of 2020
- Ongoing nuclear projects and timelines
- The Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program (ARDP)
- Civil Nuclear Credit Program

## Current Projects

## Role of Existing Nuclear to Reduce Emissions

- Why the NRC needs to modernize its regulatory requirements
- The development of 10 CFR Part 53
- Other ongoing regulatory efforts

## Future Projects and Momentum

- Hydrogen demonstrations
- Nuclear legislative initiatives
- What more is needed

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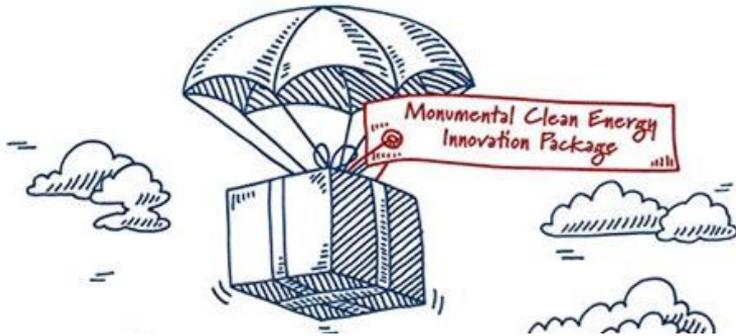
**1) Current Advanced Nuclear Projects**

2) Role of Existing Nuclear

3) Future Projects and Legislation

# Biggest Climate Policy Success in Over a Decade

## The Energy Act of 2020



### 20+ Large-Scale Clean Energy Demonstrations

- Advanced Nuclear
- Carbon Capture, Utilization, Storage
- Enhanced Geothermal Systems
- Grid-scale Energy Storage
- Industrial Decarbonization Technologies

Early to Mid-2020s

### Advanced Nuclear Fuel Availability Program

### Integrated Energy Systems and Hydrogen Demos

### Enhancements to Loan Guarantee program

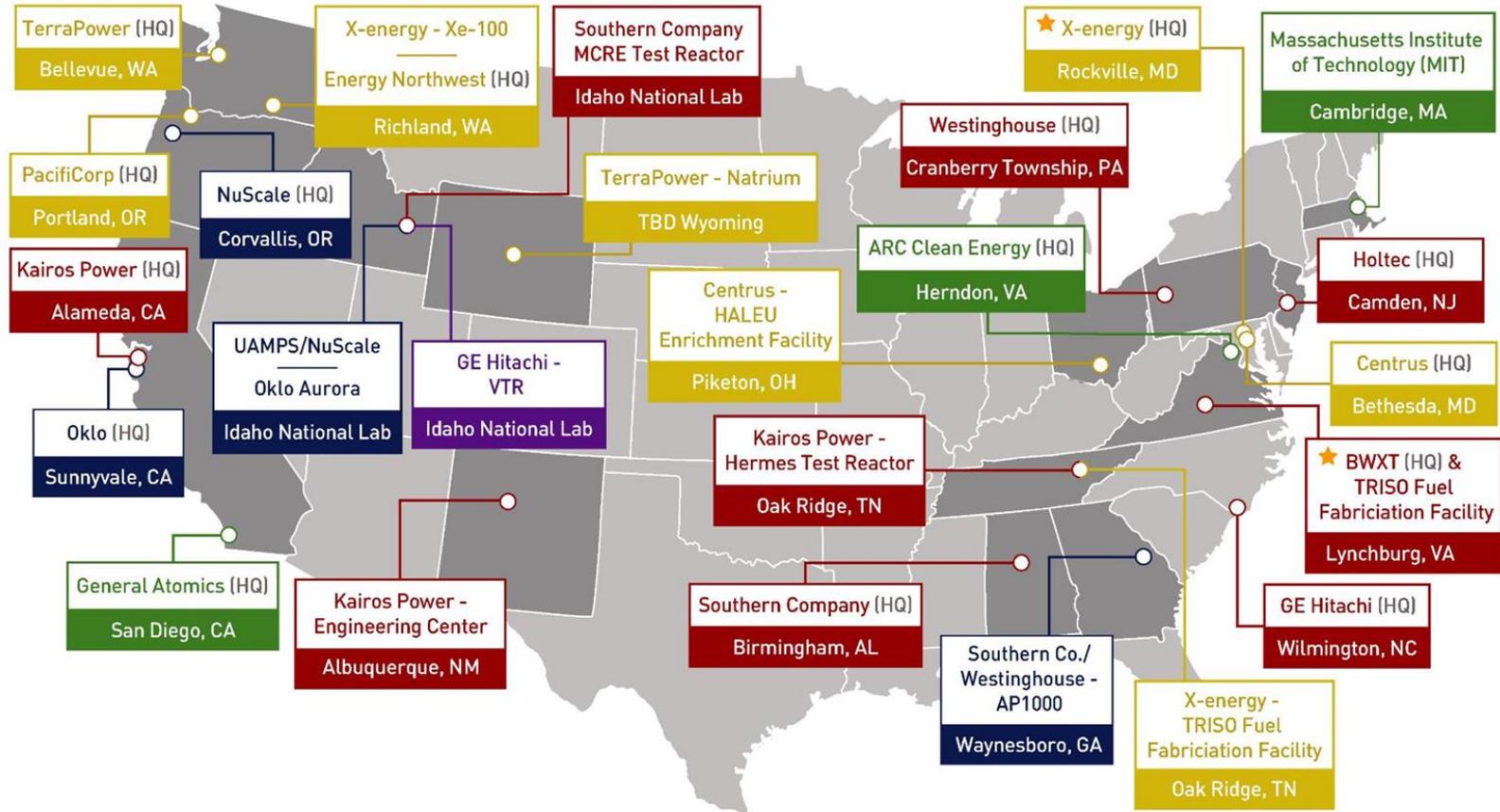
- No fees until financial closing
- Ability to reduce fees, provide a credit subsidy
- Project eligibility expansion, more transparency

### Research, development, demonstration, and technical assistance for industrial energy

- Plan to develop and deploy smart manufacturing technologies

### Elevate the DOE Office of Technology Transitions

- Empowers office to better support American entrepreneurship



**ARDP Demonstration**  
[Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program]

**ARDP Risk Reduction**  
[Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program]

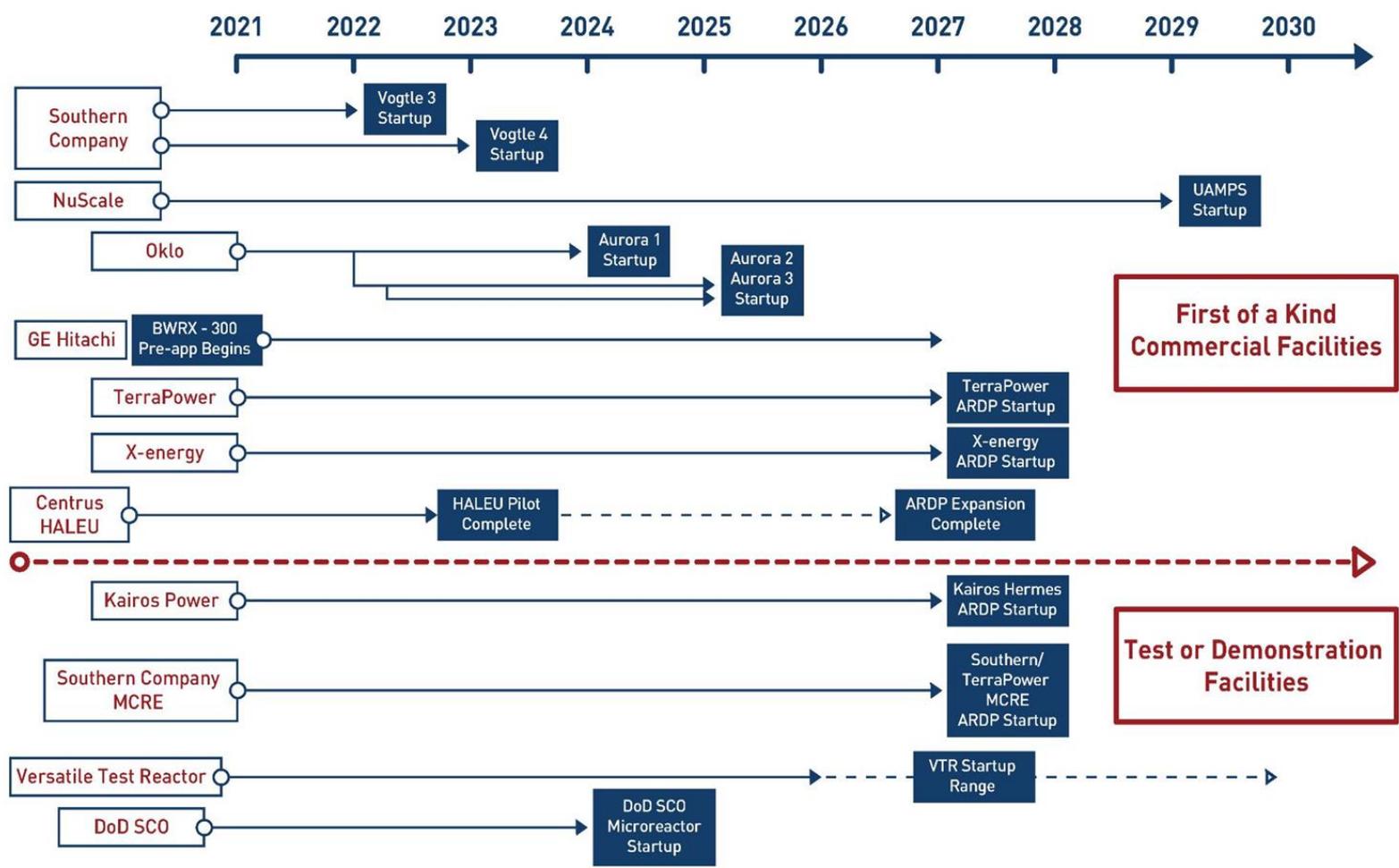
**ARC-20**  
[Advanced Reactor Concepts-20]

**Commercial Reactors**

**Versatile Test Reactor (VTR)**

**★ Department of Defense Project Pele Awards**

# CLEARPATH



**First of a Kind Commercial Facilities**

**Test or Demonstration Facilities**

# CLEARPATH

# What is the ARDP?

## Historical development

- Senators Lamar Alexander (R-TN) and Lisa Murkowski (R-AK), working with ClearPath and the National Labs, came up with the idea in 2016
- Concept was included in multiple bipartisan bills
- Kicked off in FY20 appropriations and authorized in the Energy Act of 2020

## Clear goals and timelines

- Build 2 commercial reactors in 7 years: TerraPower in WY + X-energy in WA
- Also supports 5 longer-term designs, e.g., Kairos research reactor Hermes
- **This moonshot goal mobilized the entire industry**

## Requirements for application

- Goal required robust teams of reactor developers, utilities, private capital, and manufacturers to meet these timelines and cost share requirements
- Need to actually submit an NRC license application for review and approval
- Need a plan to procure fuel

# The Benefits of Setting a Goal

## Align Industry

Concrete goal aligned private industry resources in order to meet the aggressive timeline

## Bipartisan Support

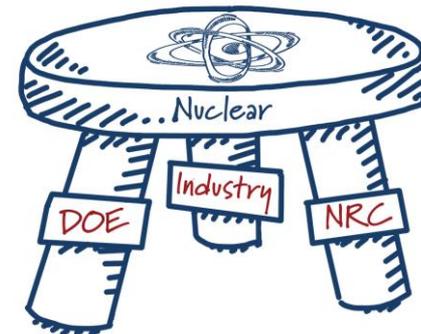
Congressional support - from authorization to appropriations - will keep program on track and provide oversight

## Regulatory

Funding for NRC modernization has enabled them to review advanced reactors

## DOE Resources

Companies leveraging historical DOE and National Lab research, e.g., X-energy and Kairos using TRISO fuel tested at ORNL



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**2 Role of Existing Nuclear**

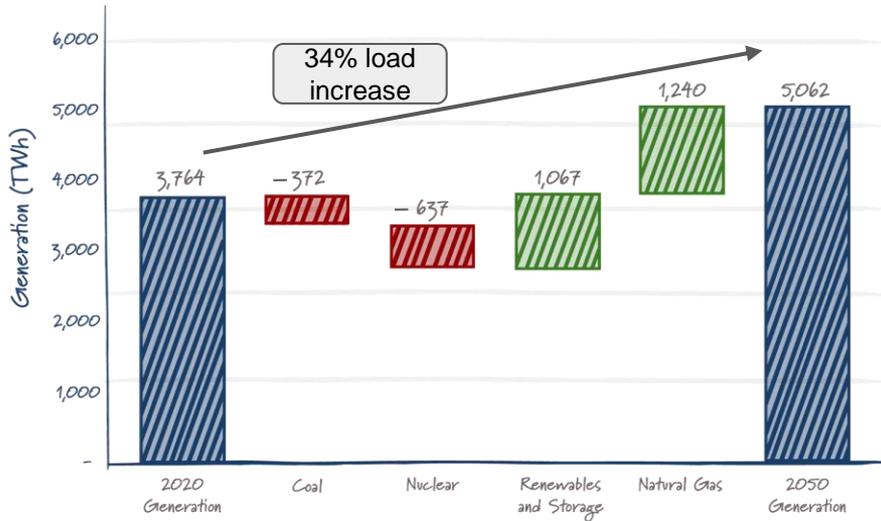
3 Future Projects and Legislation



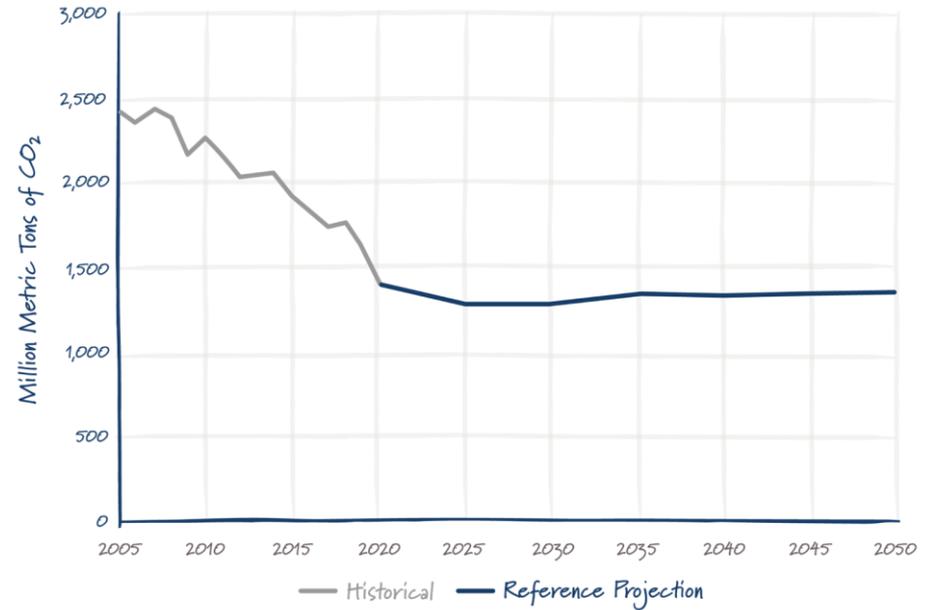
ClearPath to a Clean Energy Future 2021: The Role of Utility Commitments on the Path to 2050

# Power Sector Emissions Could Flatline After 2025

Major Changes in Generation between 2020 and 2050



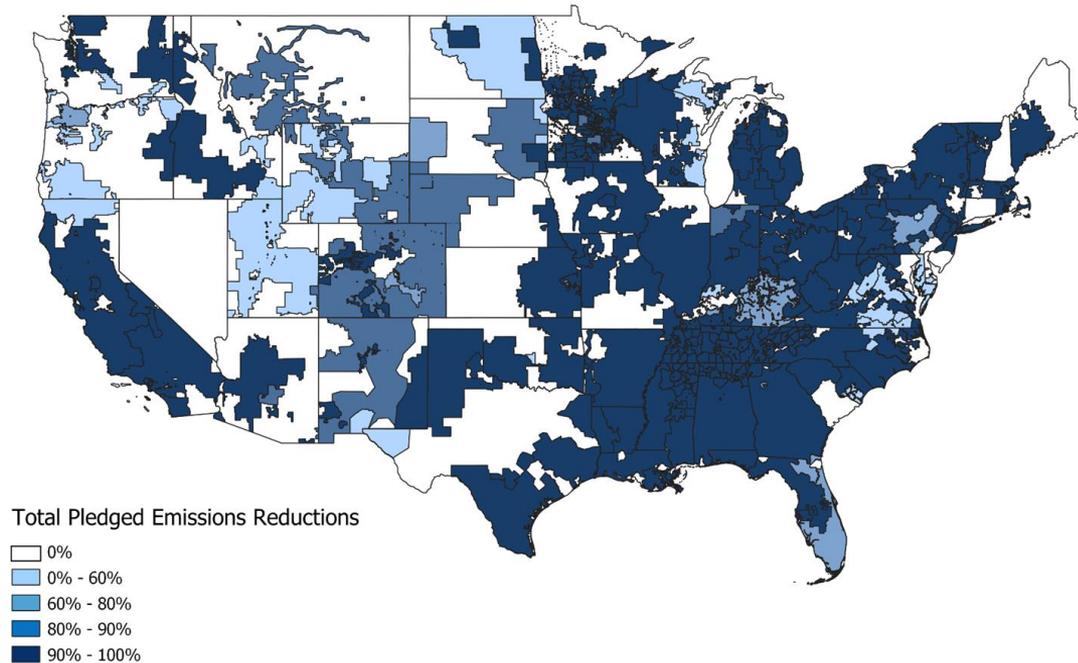
U.S. Electric Power Sector CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions



Source: [Clear Path to a Clean Energy Future](#)

# Electric Utility Targets Cover Over 70% of Electric Customers

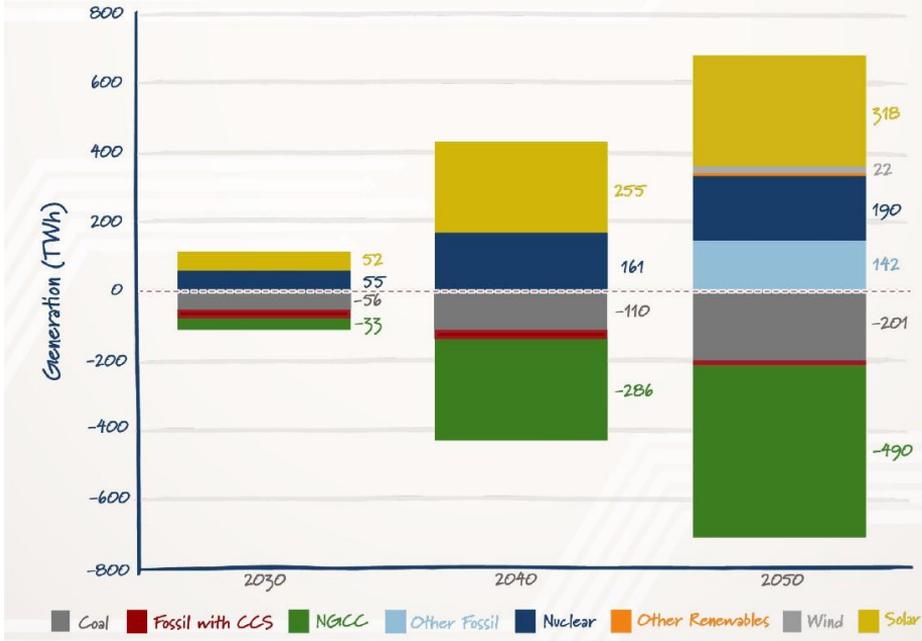
## Utility Decarbonization Targets



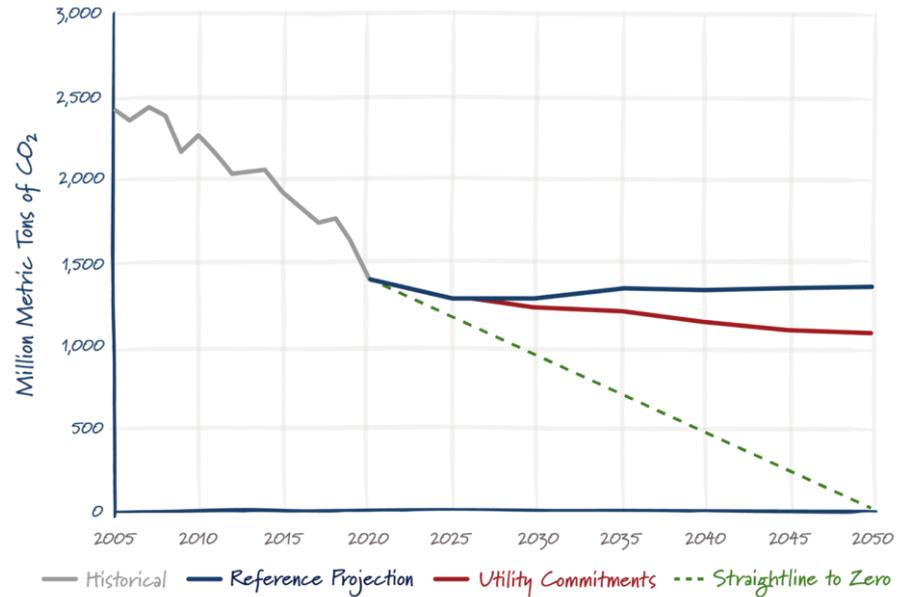
Source: [Smart Electric Power Alliance Utility Decarbonization Tracker](#)

# Utility Commitments Narrow the Gap to Net-Zero

Generation Difference Between Utility Commitments and Reference Scenarios



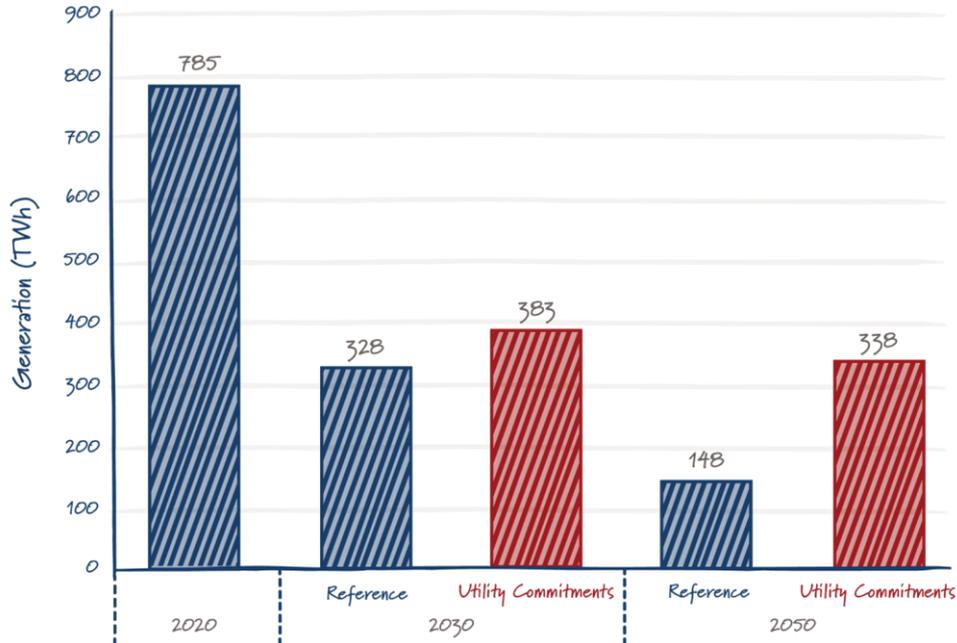
U.S. Electric Power Sector CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions



Source: [Clear Path to a Clean Energy Future](#)

# Nuclear is an affordable way to reach commitments

Nuclear Electricity Generation Across Scenarios



- Maintaining existing nuclear reactors is one of the cheapest ways to help meet utility commitments and reduce carbon emissions
- Utility commitments scenario:
  - Preserved 22 GW of nuclear that closed in reference scenario
  - Leads to 228% more electricity generated from nuclear reactors in 2050 than in reference scenario
  - Still included significant nuclear retirements

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1 Current Advanced Nuclear Projects

2 Role of Existing Nuclear

**3 Future Projects and Legislation**

# Hydrogen (H2) and Nuclear

## Positives

- H2 is a potential revenue stream
- High electrical capacity factor means a lower cost
- Potential for higher efficiency HTSE

## Negatives

- Demand market is not big enough yet for dedicated production

### Exelon - Location TBA, Midwest

#### Fully contracted

- 2019 H2@Scale award funded by EERE+NE

- 1-3 MW PEM LT electrolysis

- Used on site and sold to nearby users

- Operations in Q1 '22

### Energy Harbor - Davis Besse, OH

#### In negotiations

- NE FOA with EERE
- Needs an award increase for switchyard upgrades

- 1-3 MW LT electrolysis

- Not official, sold to Columbus bus system and Cleveland Cliffs DRI steel plant

- Operations in '22

### Xcel Energy - Location TBA, MN

#### Not yet awarded

- NE FOA with EERE

- 250 kWe HTSE

- No offtaker yet

- Testing HTSE skid at INL in Q1

### Arizona Public Service - Palo Verde, AZ

#### Not yet awarded

- NE FOA with EERE
- Raising funds with offtakers and private investment

- 20 MW LT electrolysis
- APS will purchase H2 for 30H2:70NG co-firing in CCPP
- Production at CCPP with PPA from Palo Verde

- Online goal in '25

# Nuclear Legislative Initiatives

## Policy Initiatives

## Overview



Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill

Authorizes and appropriates funding for the ARDP; authorizes feasibility studies for siting advanced reactors; and creates existing nuclear credit program.



American Nuclear Infrastructure Act (ANIA) (S.2373)

A broad bill that establishes multiple programs supporting both currently operating nuclear reactors as well as the next generation of reactor technologies.



Energy Sector Innovation Credit (S.2475/H.R.4720)

Creates a new “technology neutral” tax incentive that facilitates investment in innovative new dispatchable clean energy technologies.



Nuclear Power Purchase Agreements Act (H.R. 4834)

Allow the Secretary of Energy to enter into long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs) with new nuclear power plants with federal facilities, and must enter one long-term PPA by December 31, 2026.



Hydrogen Production Tax Credit (multiple bills)

Creates a production tax credit for hydrogen that is based on the emissions intensity of production.



Multiple other bills to incentivize nuclear energy deployments

Nuclear Licensing Efficiency Act (H.R.1578); Modernize Nuclear Reactor Environmental Reviews Act (H.R. 1559); Advanced Nuclear Deployment Act (H.R.1746); Strengthening American Nuclear Competitiveness Act (H.R.7405)

# Senate-Passed Infrastructure Bill Includes Key Provisions

## INVEST in America Act



### Funding for Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program

Includes advance funding \$2.48 billion for the two large demos, the TerraPower Sodium reactor and the X-Energy high temperature gas reactor. This fulfills most of the federal share of these projects.

### Funding for Civil Nuclear Credit Program

Establishes a program to support economically struggling nuclear reactors with clean energy credits through a reverse auction system. Appropriates \$1.2 billion per year for five years to initiative the program.

### Other Clean Energy Demonstrations

Includes \$500 million for demonstrations of clean energy on former mine land, including nuclear. Also establishes a ~\$2 billion hydrogen “hub” to be primarily supported by nuclear energy.

# Path Forward

## Federal

- Effective policies can spur innovation and deployment
- Many projects require additional support
- Still need to address gaps like HALEU supply

## State

- Projects are built at the state level
- Advanced nuclear reactors can be sited at different locations
- Ensure that nuclear is incorporated into resource planning

## Projects

- Must execute on ARDP and other commercial projects
- New ideas, like integrated energy systems and replacing decommissioning coal plants with nuclear, further increase nuclear's potential impact